Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1254.] THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1796. [VOLUME X.

For Norfolk and Baltimore,

The Sloop NONPAREIL,
JOHN HAMLYN, Master,
Will sail in all this week. For freight and passage; apply to the Capt. on board, North side of JESSE and ROBERT, Walns wharf, or to the Subscribers,

Who have now landing from said Sloop,
A few Hhds. of high proof Antigua RUM.

The NONPAREIL is intended as a constant trader, between Baltimore and Philadelphia, if suitable encouragement is received.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, & SON.
September 13, 1796. § 5

FOR LONDON,

The capital ship CERES,
To sail soon:—For freight or passage apply to DAVY, ROBERTS & Co. or

John Vaughan,
September 10. Front-street.

FOR SALE,

The Schooner LARK,
One Hundred and twenty tons burthen. A new vessel well found, well built, & sails extremely fast. For terms apply to the master on board, or to

Joseph Anthony & Co.

If the above vessel is not sold in a few days, she will take freight on very low terms for Boston.
Sept. 10. d

For Sale or Charter,

THE SNOW
BOSTON,
BURTHEN about 2000 Bbls. of flour—she may be sent to sea at a small expence, her sails and rigging being in very good order—apply to

James Campbell, or
George Latimer.
April 29, §

FOR SALE,

The ship STAR,
JOHN VANNEMAN, Master,
LYING at Walnut-street wharf, Philadelphia built, of live oak and cedar, will carry about 3100 barrels, is two years old, and in complea order to receive a cargo—For terms apply to
THOS. & JOHN KETLAND,
Who have also for sale said vessels cargo—consisting of—
Wine and Porter bottles,
Window Glass, 6 by 8 to 16 by 12.
Pipes in boxes.
Earthen-Ware in crates.
Grindstones, Coals, Whiting, &c.
Aug. 29 §

At South-street wharf,

WILL BE LANDED, Friday, 19th inst. August, by snow Hope, from Jamaica, and sloop Sally, from Port-au-Prince,

300 Hhds. COFFEE,
70 Hhds. SUGAR.

Also, the cargo of the Swedish brig Gustaf Adolphe, capt. Ramfre, from Gibraltar,
1st and 4th proof Brandy, in pipes and hhds.
Hazle Nuts in sacks
St. Ubes SALT, for sale by
PETER BLIGHT.

For Charter,

The said brig
GUSTAF ADOLPHE,
A Swede, with a Mediterranean pass, a very fine vessel, about 200 tons burthen.
Aug. 18. §2weo2w

For Sale or Charter,

THE FAST-SAILING SHIP
LIGHT-HORSE,
LYING at Mess. J. & R. Waln's wharf, two hundred and seventy tons burthen, a stout, strong vessel, and well found. For terms apply to

Joseph Anthony & Co.
Sept. 1. dtf

INDIA SALES.

ON Thursday the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. will be sold at the stores of Willings and Francis, a large quantity of INDIA GOODS, imported in the Ganges, from Bengal, consisting of

3000 pieces Gurrahs
2000 do. Baftas, different kinds
3500 do. Coffas, do.
450 do. Humhums, do.
600 do. Patna hdkfs. for women
100 ho. Addaties
80 do. Table cloths
300 do. Emerties
80 do. Punjums
300 do. Fine Mulmuls
200 do. Fine Dacca hdkfs.
100 do. worked Muslins
100 do. Doreas
100 do. Book Muslin
100 do. black and colored Persians or Taffeties
1100 do. Bandannoes, chocolate, red and blue
100 do. Choppa Romals
40 quarter casks of Hyson Tea of good quality
40 Souchong

The coarse goods will be sold by the bale, the taffetas and bandannoes in lots to suit the purchasers, the teas by the chest. The whole is entitled to the drawback, and will be sold for approved notes, on a liberal credit.

The goods may be seen from the 15th inst. to the day previous to the sale.

JOHN CONNELLY, Actioneer.
September 8. d

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership between ROBERT ANDREWS and DAVID MEREDITH, under the firm of ANDREWS and MEREDITH, being dissolved. All persons who are indebted to, or who have claims against the said house, are requested to apply for settlement to the subscriber.

ROBERT ANDREWS,
No. 86, So. Wharves.
Sept. 6, 1796. d tf

FOR SALE,

A Complete Font of Brevier,

ENtirely new, and yet unopened. The weight of this font is about 312 lb. It is from the Foundery of Wilson & Sons, Glasgow, and will be sold at cost & charges.

Also for Sale, a pair of Super Royal Chases.

Enquire at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, 119 Chesnut-street. Aug. 19 §4w

The Cargo of the Polacre Independent,

CAPTAIN CATHCART, from Alicant and Lisbon, landing at the subscribers wharf—

28 Pipes of Brandy
18 Bales of Spanish wool
3 do. of Anniseed
7000 Bushels of best Lisbon Salt
80 Boxes of Lemons

For sale by WILLINGS & FRANCIS.

ALSO,

Seventy Hogsheads of prime JAMAICA SUGARS, received by the ship Dominick Terry, Capt. De Hart, from Kingston.
Sept. 13. d

JUST ARRIVED, from Lisbon,

And for Sale by the Subscribers,
Lisbon Wine,
In pipes and quarter-casks;
5000 Bushels Lisbon Salt.

Jesse & Robert Waln.
Sept. 10. dtf

MAILS,

For the following Post Offices, will be closed AT Philadelphia ON Friday afternoon at sun-set:—Mails from the same Post-Offices will arrive on Friday morning—

Abbottstown, P.	Hanover, P.	PITTSBURG, P.
Abingdon, Va.	Hagerstown, Md.	Rockingham c. h. v
Bardstown, K.	Harrodsburg, K.	Sharpsburgh, Md.
Bedford, P.	Hancock, Md.	Shepherdstown, Va
Bath c. h. Va.	Jonesboro', Ten.	Springfield, K.
Bourbon, K.	Knoxville, Ten.	Stevensburgh, Va.
Brownsville, P.	Lancaster, P.	Strasburg, Va.
Carlisle, P.	Leesburg, Va.	Staunton, Va.
Chambersburg, P.	Lexington, K.	Sweet Springs, Va.
Cincinnati, n. w. t.	Lexington, Va.	Taney-Town, Md.
Cumberland, Md.	Louisville, K.	Union, P.
Danville, K.	Marietta, n. w. t.	Washington, P,
Downingtown, P.	Millerstown, P.	Washington, K.
Frankfort, K.	Martinsburg, Va.	Williamsport, Md.
Fredericktn. Md.	Montgomery, c. v.	Winchester, Va.
Gallipolis, n. w. t.	Morgantown, Va.	West Liberty, Va.
Greensburg, P.	Nashville, K.	Wheeling, Va.
Gettisburg, P.	New-Market, Va.	Woodstock, Va.
Green brier c. h. v.	Oldtown, Md.	Wythe c. h. Va.
Greeneville, Ten.	Petersburgh, P.	York P.

The MAIL from Lancaster, P. arrives at Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 P. M. and closes at Philadelphia the same days, at 7 P. M.

The MAIL for Pottsgrove, Reading, Lebanon, and Harrisburg, will close at Philadelphia, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 P. M.

General Post-Office, September 13, 1796. d 4t.

Washington Lottery.

THE Eighteenth and Nineteenth Days' Drawing of the Washington Lottery, No. 2, are received at the office No. 254, Market-street, where tickets may be examined.

N. B. Information given where tickets in all the other lotteries may be procured.
September 9, 1796. df

FOR SALE,

WINE, London particular Madeira, 4 years old, in pipes and hogsheads
Claret, genuine old, in cases
Gin, in pipes, from Holland
Earthen Ware, in crates
Basket Salt, in hogsheads
Shot, Nos. 6, 7, 1 and 9
Bar Lead, Red and white dry lead
Steel, German and Russia, in barrels
Anchors, cables, junk, bunting, tarpolin canvas,
Tin plates—An invoice Stationary, by
THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.
July 29 §

A very valuable MERCHANT MILL,

A DISTILLERY and BREWERY, and sundry STONE QUARRIES to be let.

I will rent my merchant Mill at the little Falls of Potowmac, for any term not less than seven, nor more than eleven years, from the first day of September next. The mill-house is 42 by 40 feet, three stories high, built with stone, and has in it three pairs of French Burr Stones, two overshot 18 feet water-wheels, and Evans's machinery complete, with every other thing proper and necessary for carrying on the business with dispatch, and at as little expense as possible, all in good order.—From the mill to my landing on the Potomac river, (where craft, of any burthen may deliver grain and take in flour) it is about 40 yards, and from thence by water to George-Town and the City of Washington, about 3 miles, and to Alexandria about 11 miles. This situation, aided by a sufficient capital, will command the produce of a very extensive back country, where large quantities of wheat and other grain is annually made, the distance to it being from 8 to 10 miles less than to any market town upon the navigation of the Potowmac. There are on the premises a large stone Coopers' shop, a stone granary, and a commodious miller's house. At the landing aforesaid a bridge is now building over the Potomac, which is in great forwardness and probably will be finished the ensuing fall.

There are also on the premises, a Brewery and Distillery, built with stone, in them are three stills, two coppers or boilers, with every necessary article, all new, and in good order, and sufficiently large to carry on the Brewery and Distillery upon a very extensive plan. This property I will rent for the same term of years.

Upon my lands adjoining the premises, and along the banks of the river, where craft may load with ease and dispatch, is an immense quantity of building and foundation-stones. Four quarries are now open, and as many more may be opened with ease: the stone taken from these quarries is better, and has the preference at this market, to any other stone brought to it. I will rent these quarries separately or together as may best suit.

On the top of the hill, and about 200 yards from the mill, is a stone Dwelling-house, large enough for the accommodation of a family: also, a kitchen, dairy, smoke-house, &c. and a garden, enclosed and in cultivation, the soil of which is equal in goodness to any in this state. I will also rent this property.

Adjoining to the Brewery and Distillery is a Smith's shop, in which is a complete set of Blacksmith's tools, which I will also rent, and if agreeable I will hire to the tenant two negro blacksmiths, one of them is a complete workman.

If I rent out the stone quarries, I will sell three crafts, which were built for the purpose of carrying stone: they will altogether bring upwards of 90 perch. Immediate possession will be given. For terms apply to the subscriber in this town.

The Mill, Brewery and Distillery, with their appurtenances, will be delivered to the tenant or tenants in good repair, and must be so returned, at the expiration of the lease or leases.

PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.
Alexandria, Aug. 16—25 §3w

For Sale,

(In an excellent situation for business.)
A three-story brick House and Lot of Ground,

Eighteen feet front and twenty-five feet in depth, on the South side of Market near Front-street, now in possession of Samuel Read.

Apply to
Israel Pleasants, or
Charles & Joseph Pleasants.
Sept. 13. dtf

For Sale,

A Three story BRICK HOUSE and Lot, in Chesnut street, between Front and Second streets, in which Messrs. James Calbraith & Co. have for many years (and now do) carried on business.

Possession will be given in one month, or sooner.

For terms apply to WILLIAM BELL, or
HECTOR CALBRAITH.
April 21. §

A Book-Keeper,

OR Clerk's place is wanted by a person properly qualified, and whose character will be found unexceptionable. Apply to the Printer.
Aug. 11 tf

FOR SALE,

COFFEE, in hhds. bbls. & bags
COTTON, of Demerara, and } entitled to drawback
SOAL-LEATHER

Also,

BOSTON BEEF, and Mould and Dipt CANDLES.

Apply to ISAAC HARVEY, Jun.
No. 5 south Water-street.
8 mo. 20. §3w

Dutch Goods,

Received by the Pennsylvania, from Amsterdam.

GIN, in pipes
Morlaix, Ticklenburgs, Osnaburgs } In Bales
German, Haerlem, Hollands, Ravens } Stripes, in cases
Bedticks, in ditto } DUCK, in ditto
Brittagnes, Platilles } in ditto

For Sale by THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.
Aug. 29 §

Sales of India Goods.

The Cargo of the ship Ganges, capt. Tingey, from Calcutta and Bengal,
CONSISTING OF
A Large and general assortment of Bengal and Madras COTTON and SILK GOODS.
AMONG WHICH ARE
A variety fine worked and plain Muslins,
Doreas, &c. Also,
A Quantity of Excellent Sugar,
In boxes and bags—and BLACK PEPPER,
For Sale by
Willings & Francis,
No. 21 Penn Street.
June 8 §

TO BE SOLD,

At No. 128, North Second-Street, and by several of the Apothecaries in this City.

TRANSFERS of the right to remove pains and inflammations from the human body, as secured to Dr. ELISHA PERKINS, by patent, with instruments and directions necessary for the practice. This mode of treatment is particularly useful in relieving pains in the head, face, teeth, breast, side, stomach, back, rheumatisms, recent gouts, &c, &c.

Notwithstanding the utility of this practice, it is not presumed but there are cases in which this and every other remedy may sometimes fail.
June 1, taw

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of persons, and repealing the former acts for that purpose.—That there shall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveying of passengers, the several duties and rates following, to wit.

For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Post Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Post Chaise, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols
upon every Coachee, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having panne! work above, with blinds, glasses or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheel carriages, having framed posts and tops with steel springs, 6 dols.
upon four wheel top Carriages, with wooden or iron springs or jacks, 3 dols.
upon curricles with tops, 3 dols.
upon chaises with tops, 3 dols.
upon chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon sulkies with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with steel or iron springs, 3 dols.
For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
upon every four wheel carriage, having framed posts and tops, and resting upon wooden spars, 2 dols.

The Collectors of the Revenue of the first survey of the District of Pennsylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on Carriages, at No. 117, in Race or Sassafras street, in the City of Philadelphia, at the house of Daniel S. Clair, Esq in the County of Montgomery; and at the house of Abraham Dubois, Esq. in the County of Bucks; of which all persons possessed of such Carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,

TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of Wines, in a less quantity, or in less quantities than 30 gallons—and one licence for carrying on the business of retailing Spirituous liquors in less quantities than 20 gallons, at the same time and at the same places, by the officers legally authorized to grant such licences.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Inspector of the Revenue of the first survey of the district of Pennsylvania.
Office of Inspection, at Philadelphia, 21st July, 1796. } § 30

WANTED,

An APPRENTICE to the Printing Business.
Enquire at this Office. Aug. 19

French Goods.

Received by the Sally, Mitchell, from Havre-de-Grace,

20 Trunks, 1 Case } Ladies' SHOES of all colors sorts and sizes
1 Ditto white and colored Silk STOCKINGS
1 Ditto Fine LAWN
1 Ditto best fine CAMBRIC
1 Ditto Ladies' best shammy and Grenoble Gloves
For Sale by THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.
Aug. 22 §

WANTED,

For any term from one to four years,

A HOUSE, pleasantly situated in any of the principal streets within the pavement, and not very distant from the State-House, capable of accommodating a small family; the house must have stables and coach house, and would be required to be ready by the first week in November next—Enquire of the printer.
Sept. 14. tf

A Single Woman,

Of a good character, that would take part of a small House, may hear of one by applying at No. 210, North Front-street. Sept. 14. d3

HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the HIBERNIAN SOCIETY for the Relief of Emigrants from Ireland, will be held at Mr. M'Shane's tavern, in Third-street, on Saturday the 17th inst. at seven o'clock in the Evening.

MATHEW CAREY, Sec'ry.
September 13, 1796. d5

P. S. It is particularly requested the members will be punctual in their attendance.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having been reduced in his circumstances, by sundry misfortunes, and being thereby unable to satisfy his just debts, hereby gives notice to his Creditors and to all persons concerned, that he intends to apply to the General Assembly of Maryland at their next session to be held on the first Monday of November next, for the benefit of an act of insolvency.

WILLIAM EDMONDSON
Easton, 1st of the 9th month, 1796. tawtillMN

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
And sold by WILLIAM COBBETT, opposite Christ Church,

MISS WILLIAMS'S
Last Lesson to the Admirers of French Liberty.

Let those who doubt of the facts stated in Porcupine's Bloody Buoy, read here and be convinced.

At the same place may be had,
Watson's Apology for the Bible;
Being a complete refutation of that blasphemous work falsely called the "Age of Reason."

Also
All the Grub-street Pamphlets, vomited forth from the lungs of filth and falsehood, against Peter Porcupine.
Sept. 14. d3

Great is TRUTH and must prevail.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale at No. 41 Chesnut-street by J. ORMROD,
An Apology for the Bible,
By R. WATSON, D. D. F. R. S.
Bishop of Landaff, &c.
Being a complete refutation of Paine's *Age of Reason,*
And the only answer to the Second Part.
August 30. d

Wm. HOLDERNESSE,

No. 76 High Street,

HAS received, by the latest arrivals from Europe and the East Indies, a well selected assortment of Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery and Haberdashery Goods; which he will sell, Wholesale and Retail, on the lowest terms.

AMONGST WHICH ARE,
Some fine India muslins embroidered with gold and silver
Superfine Book, Jaconet, and Mulmul ditto
Do do do do Handkerchiefs
Some extra black taffeties, lutestrings and colored Persians
Bandano Handkerchiefs
Long and short Nankeens
English Mantuas of the first quality
Damask table linen and napkins, very fine
Silk Hosiery, an elegant assortment
Thead and cotton do
Umbrellas—green silk, oil'd do. and do cloth
French cambrics, very fine
Irish Linens, do. &c. &c. June 14 §

70,000 Pieces Nankeens,

Of the best quality and on reasonable terms,
FOR SALE BY
Philip Nicklin & Co.
August 26. dtf

Just Arrived,

In the Snow Boston, James Kirkpatrick, master from Liverpool,

5000 Bushels SALT;
100 Crates QUEENS WARE; and
An Assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY;
FOR SALE

On board, at Pine-street wharf.——Apply to
James Campbell, or
George Latimer.
April 29. §

CABLES,

From 16 to 9½ inches, for sale by
Jeremiah Warder,
July 21 § No 12 north Third-street.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors for establishing useful Manufactures, holden at Paterson, July 8, 1796,

RESOLVED, That a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Society be called on the first Monday, being the third day of October next, at Paterson, by ten of the clock of the same day; then and there to take into consideration the propriety of dissolving the said corporation, agreeably to the law in such case made and provided—and the Stockholders are earnestly requested to attend the said meeting in person or by proxy.
August 27. dtgothO

From the Cambridge Intelligencer.

THE STORM.

ON the lone cliff, that hides its savage brow
Within the bosom of each threat'ning cloud,
I listen'd for the ship-bell's sound,
The merry seaman's laugh, the labouring oar;
I look'd for vales, with blooming flowrets crown'd;
But all were fled. The wind blew cold and loud;
No footstep mark'd a wanderer on the shore,
The waves with anger rent the rock below.
Shivering I saw the tumbling bark a wreck,
Sink 'midst the fury of the boiling waves,
Poor hapless sailors' cold untimely graves,
Their knell the sea-birds' melancholy shriek.
Perhaps some female at this very hour,
Chill'd by the grasp of fear, upbraids the wind,
And racks with busy thought the brooding mind,
As on the window beats the midnight show'r.
But half the world, unknown to thought or care,
Secure in costly domes, lie hid in sleep,
Deaf to the moanings of the troubled air,
Or shrieks of death that issue from the deep.

ORLANDO.

CAMBRIDGE (England) June 4.

A letter has just been received from Mr. Fyshe Palmer, dated Sydney, New South Wales, June 13, 1795, in which that colony is represented to be in the most dreadful situation. The military officers monopolize all the trade; every ship which arrives they immediately buy the cargo, which they sell even at the rate of 1000 per cent. profit.—A Mr. Boston, who was sent out some time since by government to cure fish and make salt, has never yet been employed; and on his stating to the commanding officer that he would undertake, with the assistance of boats and men, to supply, from Lord Howe's Island in the neighbourhood, a full or even a double allowance of well cured fish, at the third of the price of beef and pork, no notice was taken of the proposal, though the colony at that time had not provisions for a month, though every person was at half allowance, and though fowls were selling at five shillings each, and a cabbage at six-pence, and pork at one shilling and six-pence per pound.—Mr. Palmer's men, which he had bought at a monstrous rate, with his farm, were *taken from him*; a message was also sent to him to *pull off his hat* to the officers, otherwise he would be confined and punished; and orders had been twice given for no soldier to speak to him, though the ceremony of "capping" the officers was never omitted by him, and though he never conversed with the soldiers.—The good understanding which Governor Philips took pains to cultivate between the natives and whites was entirely done away, and a system of plunder and extermination substituted. The natives of the Hawkesbury, (the richest land possibly in in the world, producing thirty and forty bushels of wheat per acre) having by cultivation lost their favourite food the wild yams, poverty compelled them to steal some indian corn to support nature, a crime which the unfeeling settlers resented by unparalleled severities, Sixty soldiers were sent to kill and destroy all they could meet with;—and a native boy, who lived with a settler, was made to discover where his parents and relatives concealed themselves. The soldiers came upon them, seized them, unarmed, and, unexpected, killed five, and wounded many more—the dead bodies were hung on gibbets, *in terrorem*. Mr. Palmer concludes his letter by hoping that on the arrival of governor Hunter, a policy will be introduced that may correct the many abuses and oppressions the colony at present groans under.

The late conspiracy at Paris has been evidently encouraged by the disaffection of the inhabitants of that city, on account of the old quarrel relative to the re-election of the two-thirds. This point, our readers will recollect, was not enforced without a struggle at the time, in which many lives were lost; and as we have often stated, *force* is not the way to *convince*; it may *exterminate*, but never can produce a *change of mind*. Thus the present governors of France would have established themselves much more firmly, and what is of more importance, would have established the constitution under which they act, had they acceded to the request of the Parisians, by publishing the departmental returns, so as to have made it evident that the constitution was really adopted by the *majority of the people*: their refusal to do so left doubts on the public mind which have not decreased, and which, but for the accidental discovery of the Directory, might have produced another revolution.

Our *strong government*, and their violent adherents, might, (if they would ever pursue wisdom) learn a salutary lesson even from this high-handed conduct of the *regicides*—they might from this know, that an obstinate refusal to gratify the people in their reasonable demands, does not tend *to establish a government*.

A young man in Greenock of the name of Kid, who has been blind from his infancy, has lately finished the model of a fixty-four gun ship, of about five feet keel, with carriages for the guns, and every necessary material and apparelling of a ship of that rate, without any assistance whatever, or other instrument than a small knife and hammer.

DUBLIN, July 7.

That the situation of Europe and the world is a new one may be easily admitted? but whatever the difficulties may be which throws upon many nations, no one who has read our history can doubt that it is a propitious æra for a poor and oppressed country like Ireland All that we have gained for the last fifty years was gained during seasons of war—and the more disastrous the war, the greater the advantage. This, therefore, is our time for perfectly assimilating our constitution with that of Great-Britain; this is the time for putting an embargo on the absentee trade, which leaves so great a portion of the kingdom in idleness, beggary and dissipation; this is the time for demanding that the House of Commons be in reality what it is by the constitution; the Representatives of the People; this is the time for placing the constitution and the connection with England upon an equitable and unexceptionable basis.

Are we ungenerous to make demands of right when there is a likelihood of their success? No. We would be the besotted people that we are called if we omitted an opportunity to do so. There is nothing incompatible in attending to the maintenance of order, and the redress of grievances: they are the grossest libellers of government who disseminate a contrary doctrine, because its tendency is to drive the community to despair, to separate them from the constituted authorities, and to teach them to look only to themselves for redress. We are now on the eve of a general election—and if the electors do not bind every candidate to the great measures which are yet wanting to complete our political system, the depression of their country will be a crime in which, if they do not participate, they connive at, and deserve to feel the consequences.

It must be very unpleasant to us in the present critical period, to mention that the persecution in the county of Armagh rages with a fury that would not discredit the ardour of DIOCLESIAN. Such unfortunate people as have presumed to stay in that country, have suffered a complete devastation of property; and others, who preferred exile, have been hunted from the province, and harrassed on the road by reproaches and insults. This is the age which is called liberal; and this the quarter which pretends to separate political punishment from religious opinions.

MONTEGO-BAY, August 6.

Last Sunday arrived the brig Phœbe, Harvey, from New-York, in 35 days. On the 12th of July, at 2, P. M. in lat. 28, 48, Capt. Harvey saw four sail to leeward, about three leagues distance, which proved to be three large French ships of war, and a schooner, supposed to be a tender. One of tkem, a 74, made for the Phœbe, fired a shot, and brought her too, when she was boarded by two officers, who, upon inspecting the papers, were perfectly satisfied. They informed, that they were four days from Cape-Francois—that Guadaloupe was in possession of the English—and that they were bound for America. They were desirous of knowing if there were any English cruisers on the coast of America, or laying in the harbor of New-York. They treated Capt. Harvey with great civility, and offered him any assistance he might be in need of.

On the 24th ult. Capt. Harvey was boarded by the Swallow English sloop of war, cruizing on the north side of Cuba, who informed him, that the Dunmore, of New-Providence, bound to this island, was taken the beginning of July, and carried into the Havanna.

From the COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

Leven Powell, Esq. has offered as a Representative of the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, at the approaching election of President and Vice-President of the United States. The occasion produced a circular letter to the Freeholders of the District, from which the following is an extract.

AFTER what has been said, it may seem unnecessary to declare that George Washington is the man of my choice as President; and as Vice-President, to act with him, I now believe I should give my vote to John Adams. These men have both been tried in their respective offices—we have prospered under their management, and I feel no wish to make experiments. But reports have lately circulated that General Washington has declared his determination to retire from public life; should this unfortunately be the case, the question is, who shall succeed him? This, indeed, is a nice question, and involves several considerations. 'Till very lately we have only heard of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Adams as certain candidates for the Presidency, and of both these there have been some reports, which, if well founded, would make me reluctantly vote for either, to fill this important post. Whether these have proceeded from party spirit, ought, and no doubt will, be the subject of enquiry.

It is now said Mr. Patrick Henry, of Virginia, and Mr. Pinckney, of South Carolina, will both be on the nomination—Should it be so, I must declare that I feel at present disposed to vote for Mr. Henry. This gentleman was at first much opposed to the general government; but, I believe, after amendments were obtained, he became reconciled to it; for we have not heard of his joining in the cry of the present opposition against every measure of the government, as has been commonly the case with those who were opposed to the ratification of the Constitution; but, on the contrary, his late declarations condemning, in the strongest terms, the violent measures passed in the last Congress, shew that he is a friend to peace, order and good government. A strong reason for the appointment of Mr. Henry is, that it may have a tendency to unite all parties, and do away that spirit of contention which at present rages with so much violence amongst us, and threatens the destruction of the Union. I am not sufficiently acquainted with Mr. Pinckney to say more of him than that his character is respectable, is a friend to government, and that he was the negotiator of the treaty with Spain, which is considered a very advantageous one to us. I still, however, entertain hopes that the same love for his country, which has hitherto induced the President to sacrifice all private considerations to the public good, will lead him to continue in office, at least till the establishment of peace in Europe; for until that takes place, I conceive all his firmness and good judgment are requisite to keep us clear of their destructive contests. If, however, he should determine to retire, and you should give me a vote in the choice of a successor, I shall consider it my duty to weigh well the characters of the different Candidates, and, to the best of my judgment, give the preference to that man who will be most likely to preserve the peace and happiness of our country and the government under which we live. These shall be my first considerations, and, in my determination, public opinion shall have its due weight.

SALEM, (N. J.) Sept. 1.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

The following extract of a letter from a friend at Marietta will, I hope, afford some pleasure to the readers of the Argus.

"In my last I informed you of a valuable salt spring discovered near the Muskingum river. This I understood from a person who had been 20 years prisoner with the Indians, was one of many with which this country abounds, that are termed little springs. He assured me that there was one not more than 50 miles from this called the Big Spring.—Following his directions I set out with two others in search of it. After wandering two weeks thro' as fine a country as I ever saw, to our unspeakable satisfaction we found it. It is situated not 50 miles from Marietta—and about 8 from the Muskingum by which we may have water carriage to all our settlements. It issues a sufficient quantity of water to keep 1000 gallons constantly boiling. Ten gallons of this water will as experiment has proved, afford one quart of salt, superior in quality to any made on your sea coast. This is to us more than a golden treasure. And will no doubt expedite the settlement of this country.

May we not, my dear sir, contemplate the period when our offspring will disclose the solid rocks of salt from which these streams flow? shall we not see this fertile country blessed with plenty of this useful and salutary commodity?"

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1796.

Yesterday arrived the ship South Carolina, John Garman, Commander, in 10 days from Charleston. In the South Carolina, came the following passengers.

Gen. C. C. Pinckney and family
Honourable William Smith
Mr. Latham and family
Miss Kennedy
Mr. Cudworth
Mr. Cahus
Mr. Inglesby
Mr. Hyndman
Mr. Parrish
Mr. Everingham
Mr. Sibly
Mr. Charlesworth
Mr. Richards
Mr. Wyche
Master Alston
Master Alston
Master Izard

Extract of a letter from on board the frigate Harmony, Commodore Barney, dated the 2d of September.

"I expected to have had the pleasure of seeing you in your city, but being chased on the coast by a superior force, were obliged to alter our destination. Write to me at the Cape."

Extract of a letter wrote to the French Consul at Philadelphia, by a passenger in the Pennsylvania, Capt. York, which was sent as a flag of truce, from this port to Bourdeaux, dated Bourdeaux, July 4.

"I hasten to inform you of our happy arrival here, after a very pleasant passage of 30 days. We met the most kind reception from the inhabitants of this city.

"I intend to set out for Nantz as soon as I shall be dispatched.

"La Vendee is entirely destroyed. The armies have crossed the Rhine with the greatest success. The city enjoys a perfect tranquility and every thing is here in abundance, bread sells at 2 1-2 sols a pound."

(True Copy,) LIOT, Consul.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

Messrs. Claypoole,

The following is the copy of a letter directed by a Chickasaw, who was on a visit to the Cherokees, informing his friends of the death of the Hanging Maw, the great chief of the Cherokees. If there be any thing in the ideas or expression which in your judgment would entitle it to a place in your paper, you will by inserting it oblige

A CUSTOMER.

Tellco Blockhouse, April 10th, 1796.

FRIENDS and BROTHERS,

WHEN I came to this place about five days ago, I had the pleasure of seeing and talking with our friend, the Hanging Maw; but he is now no more. Last night he went to *his great father* and the *father of us all*. I saw him put in the ground, and am sorry; for I think he has always been *our friend* and the friend of the white people.

Your friend and brother,

(Signed) CAPTAIN GEORGE.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

CHARLESTON, September 1.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Unity, Ravell, Montego Bay, 34 days.

On Tuesday evening the sloop Nancy, Captain Diamond, belonging to Salem, lying at Cochran's wharf, was struck by lightning; her mast was so shivered that a small puff of wind, about 15 minutes after it was struck, threw it on the wharf. The captain and crew were on board; fortunately they received no injury.

In the afternoon of the same day, the oven of Mrs. Milligan, on Federal Green, was also struck; the iron door of the oven is missing, supposed to have been melted by the flash.

Arrived—Brig Sukey, Thrasher, Bristol.

September 2.

Yesterday arrived the brig Amsterdam, Scott, Amsterdam, 67 days; schooner Two Sisters, West, Wilmington, 1 day; schooner Betsey, M'Ilhenny, Wilmington 1.

Captain Scott left the Texel on the 28th June; he brings no papers from Amsterdam later than the 20th. When he left the Texel, there were 12 sail of the line and several frigates lying there. In the Channel he was brought to by two British frigates, which, after examining his papers, and breaking open his hatches, permitted him to proceed.

Off Cape Finisterre he fell in with a British 50 gun ship, with a convoy of 14 sail of merchantmen, who, after examining him, dismissed him. From the course they steered, captain Scott supposed them bound to the West-Indies.

Off Bermuda the Pique frigate fell in with him; the captain of which sent an officer and 8 men on board, who took possession of the brig: the captain, four of his men, and all his letters, were sent on board of the frigate, the captain of which broke open his letters, and told captain Scott, that if he had not been on his passage to Europe, he would send him to the West-Indies. After detaining him about 12 hours he sent Captain Scott and his men on board the brig, and returned him his letters and papers.

NEW-YORK, September 13.

We yesterday received the Journal of Frankfort to June 30. The substance of the intelligence contained in the papers, is, that the troubles in Corsica are quieted, and the viceroy is determined to convoke a new parliament, and accede to the demands of the inhabitants, which are found to be reasonable: that the formal siege of Mantua commenced on the 3d June—the garrison having been first summoned to surrender; the garrison consists of 8000 men, besides 400 cannoneers: that Mr. Ochs the minister who was sent to Paris to accommodate the differences between the cantons of Switzerland and the French republic, had returned with a satisfactory explanation, and that the good understanding between these states, would not be interrupted: that prince Hohenlohe, general of artillery, is to have the command of the troops on the Upper Rhine: the French division under general Kleber, suffered very much in the action of June 19, at Ukeradt, (the Austrian accout of which is new, and shall be given at length)—That the Austrian accounts represent the Belgians as extremely dissatisfied with their new French government—they being subject to requisitions of provisions and horses for the French armies—to the forced loan—to old taxes and new—in short, universal sadness reigns at Brussels.

General Wurmser arrived at Inspruck June 25, to take command of the army in Tyrol.

The same paper contains the news of the French crossing the Rhine at Strasburgh, and taking Kehl, as we have been informed.

LATEST ADVICES FROM AMSTERDAM.

FROM THE

AMSTERDAM GAZETTE, OF JULY 5.

TRANSLATED FOR THE *MINERVA.*

A letter from Anvers of June 30. not only confirms the news of the crossing of the Rhine by the French army at Strasburg, but adds that the French were advancing in force towards Heidelberg, to throw themselves in the rear of the Austrians, and that the head-quarters of the prince of Conde were already in their power.

On the 28th of June, the left wing of the army of the Sambre and Meuse had advanced from Wupper towards Acher and the Sieg. On the 29th, the division of Grenier passed the Rhine at Cologne, to join the troops of Kleber, which they effected the same day. When they arrived at the Sieg, they found no enemies there. The divisions of Champi onet, of Bonnard, and of Bernadotte, were preparing to re-cross the Rhine near Bonn, and join general Kleber, and advance again towards the Lahn.

The last letters from Petersburg inform, that merchandise, the property of the Dutch, which had arrived in neutral botoms, had been sequestered by order of the empress, without any previous prohibition of its importation.

[This article seems to contradict a paragraph in our advices from Hamburg.]

Letters from Trent of June 14, by the way of Augsburg, Germany, state, that the Austrian general was waiting for further reinforcements, to advance and attempt to raise the siege of Mantua.—No important movement had taken place for ten or twelve days. The account from Venice state the total loss of the French in Italy, since the opening of the campaign, to amount to 20,000 men; which account the German editor says is not exaggerated.

A letter from Neuweid states, than the Austrian army on the Lahn amounted to more than 80,000 men—60,000 were in the vicinity of the Sieg, and 24,003 between Neuweid and Ehrenbreitstein.

A letter from Milan, of June 13, says, Salicetti is replaced by citizen Pinsot, as commissary of the directory with the army of Italy.

Three deputies are gone to Paris to bear to the Directory the wishes of the people of Lombardy, in respect to a revolution in the government.

The municipality have published an edict, of which the substance of the preamble is as follows: "Liberty, citizens, advances towards us rapidly, and the tree which we have planted appears to be taking deep root. The people, undeceived and calm, despise those who have blinded them. Renouncing all prejudices, they know no distinction of men, but the good and bad citizen, the patriot or the aristocrat. But they view, with disgust, the arms of the nobles exposed in public, their domestics adorned with liveries, to gratify aristocratic pride. The ears of the people can no longer endure the ridiculous names of Count, Marquis, Baron, Duke, Prince and Noble. The citizen who passes before the tribunal, and reads at the head of the decrees, "By order of the Feudal Pretorship" and burns with indignation that the infamous feudal government yet exists, and seems to accuse the municipality which permits it, while at the head of all their new orders, they prefix—"Liberty, Equality." And you, Nobles, if you are not enemies of the people, and of yourselves, sacrifice voluntarily your privileges, as unjust as frivolous.—Consider that it is as unjust to value yourselves on the merits of your ancestors, as it would be to be punished for their crimes. Burn the parchments and the coats of arms that preserve your pretended pride and rank—let the fire purge you of your antient errors. Do not think the people will oppress you—The people are just—they are good. They punish crimes—they pity error, and accept the repenting. Let the nobles become people, and the people will receive them with open arms.

SUBSTANCE OF THE DECREE.

Art. I. Nobility remains abolished for ever.

Art. II. No person shall take any title of nobility, but solely that of a citizen, or of his profession or his office.

Art. III. All the nobles ſhall, in eight days, bring to the public houſe of the commune, the papers, which prove only their nobility, to be there burnt.

Art. IV. All feudal authority is aboliſhed—alſo, all excluſive privileges of hunting.

Art. V. All armorials, liveries and other diſtinctions of rank are aboliſhed.

Art. VII. Thoſe who contravene the preſent decree, ſhall be conſidered as attached to ariſtocracy and enemies of the people.

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One of the deputies, Goleas Serbellon, as he departed for Paris, diſcharged himſelf of his chamberlain's key, conſidering it, he ſaid, as a mark of ſlavery.

The new commiſſary has, by proclamation, ordained that all perſons indebted to government or powers at war with France, or to emigrants, ſhall render an account of the ſums due. Another proclamation orders an inventory to be made of all the moveables belonging to the church.

Our correſpondent at Hamburgh, whoſe information may be relied on as authentic, under the date of July 8, communicates the following particulars—

The French were maſters of Upper Italy, except the citadel of Milan, which they were preparing to aſſault. The report of the loſs of 8000 French, at a paſs on the Adige, was a falſhood propagated in ſome Imperial gazettes, and univerſally believed for ſome days in Germany; deſigned probably to aid the ſpirits of the Auſtrians, when marching to Wetzlar to encounter General Kleber.

The Auſtrian general put an end to the truce, at the moment the conſpiracy of Babœuf and Drouet was to have been executed in Paris, and relying much on the effect of that plot. The diſcovery of it threw the Auſtrians into conſternation—as it did alſo ſome of the Orleans party, who are emigrants, in the north of Germany.

The French army on the Lower Rhine made a rapid progreſs—all the villages were deſerted before them—The archduke croſſed the Rhine and Jourdan purſued him.—The battle of Wetzlar, in which the archduke bent his force to aſſiſt Wartenſleben, ſucceeded, and a few days after, the action at Ukeradt, which was ſtill more ſevere, and in which and other actions the German accounts declare, the French have loſt in killed and wounded, 16,000 men.

General Jourdan ſeemed not to lend any aſſiſtance to General Kleber, and in the ſame time Gen. Moreau made a ſpirited attack on the lines near Manheim, and drove the Auſtrians to the Rhine Caſtle, near Manheim, on the left, or weſt ſide of the river. Theſe were manœuvres to aid the main point; that of croſſing the Rhine at Straſburgh.—This has forced prince Charles to fall back with his main body.

By this ſtep the army of the prince of Conde is entirely cut off from a communication with the Auſtrian army; and muſt retire to the ſouth-eaſt or inner part of Suabia, or fall into the hands of the French.

On the 24th of June, at Straſburg, it was given out that Moreau was intended to reinforce the Italian army, and proviſions were ordered from as far as Savoy.

Suabia is a rich fruitful country, its inhabitants numerous, and well affected to the French revolution—it abounds alſo with rich abbeys and monaſteries. [Good picking for Republicans.]

The French occupy Raſtadt and Offenburg, below Straſburg—the northern army of the Auſtrians is retiring, a pas de geants, as our correſpondent expreſſes it, with gigantic ſtrides.

Gen. Kleber and Lefevre have again croſſed the Sieg—another diviſion was bombarding Neuwied on the Rhine, and would ſoon recroſs that river. Watenſleuben was retiring on the ſame route as before, towards Wetzlar. The environs of Manheim have been evacuated by the French army of the Sambre and Meuſe, which was ſuppoſed to be marching to Suabia. On the 2d of July the head quarters of prince Charles were to be at Schwetzingen, near Heidelberg. At Raſtadt the French poſſeſſed themſelves of the largeſt Auſtrian magazine.

The French were to occupy Leghorn on the 19th June, and were probably at Rome early in July. At that time alſo, 80,000 French were marching towards Frankfort.

Gen. Buonaparte, ſix years ago, was a ſtudent at Pavia, a univerſity in the Milaneſe, from which he was expelled on account of his principles of liberty, and a ſort of inſurrection among the ſtudents.

The empreſs of Ruſſia has given the Diet of Ratiſbon to underſtand, ſhe cannot look with indifference on the diſſolution of the Germanic body, and their abandonment of the emperor. This is mere parade, for ſhe has given the Dutch the right to trade to Peterſburg, as formerly.

The duke of Brunſwick's Pruſſian army of obſervation, will preſerve the north of Germany from invaſion. His head quarters are a Minden. The Pruſſian king pretends thus to preſerve the neutrality of the north; while his real motives are probably to make himſelf uſeful and neceſſary to the northern circles, and get his army maintained at the expenſe of Lower Saxony.

Great Britain begins to ſhow more reſpect to neutral powers. She has reſtored the ſhips captured from Denmark. An Engliſh man-of war was lately condemned to pay all coſts and return to their former ſtation, ſome French cutters and prizes ſhe had taken in a harbor of Norway.

The French have taken off the embargo from Hamburg ſhips, and paid for the detention.

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The underſigned officers in the ſervice of the republic of Holland, having learnt, on the ſubject of the revolution which has taken place at Curacao, ſome things related contrary to truth, felt themſelves compelled to take the cuſtomary mode of tranquilizing the minds of thoſe who have commercial buſineſs with the inhabitants of that iſland.

Since the revolution in Holland, the land force and the two frigates ſtationed at Curacao, in conformity with the orders they had received from the new government, have always guarded the ſafety of the inhabitants in that Iſland, and maintained good order until the 15th of Auguſt laſt, on which day all the garriſon diſcharged. In a few minutes after the publication of the new conſtitution, the ſoldiers diſbanded themſelves and refuſed to ſerve any longer; they broke their arms and ſold them to the people of color. Whereupon the officers ſaw a croud of armed people, compoſed of inhabitants of the iſle, ſtrangers and people of color, enter the fort and ſeize the magazines, arſenals, &c. The officers were inſulted with impunity. By favor of ſome generous citizens, they were taken under the protection of the burgeſſes, and the underſigned, with full permiſſion of the governor of the iſle, and the high council, as well as of the commandant of the two frigates, quitted the Iſland to place themſelves out of the reach of inſults from the people of color.

De Weſteholt, Captain Commandant.
Pringle, Capt. Commandant.
R. G Plegher, Lieutenant.
L. H Perret Gentil, Enſign.
J L. Matile, Enſign.
W. H Quaſt, Adj't. of Artillery.

New-York, Sept. 13, 1796.

TYROL, June 20.

Several French ſpies have been diſcovered in the Tyroleſe, ſome of them hove been hanged: among them was a republican major, diſguiſed as a Capuchin. On the 17th, an action took place near Montebaldo, between our advanced poſts and the French troops, in which an Auſtrian picquet of 20 men was made priſoners; but the French were at laſt obliged to retire with the loſs of 200 men.

INSPRUCK, June 21.

General Beaulieu has been appointed commandant of Galicia. M. de Mallas was to have commanded the Italian army, ad interim; but as he is ill at Botzen (in the Tyrol) general Beaulieu continues the command till the arrival of marſhal Wurmſer.

LONDON, July 12.

Letters were on Friday received in town from Jerſey, ſtating, that that iſland had been thrown into a conſiderable degree of alarm, in conſequence of information received there from St. Maloes, ſtating, that general Hoche, who has been employed for ſome months paſt in bringing the war with the Chouans to a concluſion, is now forming a camp of 15000 men in the environs of St. Maloes; and has put every fiſhing and other ſmall veſſel in that port in requiſition. An embargo has been laid on all the veſſels in that port.

The object of this expedition is avowedly againſt the iſland of Jerſey; and on Monday laſt, the governor of that iſland thought fit to iſſue a notice, ſtating the intelligence he had received, and cautioning the inhabitants to be on their guard. Orders to the ſame effect were alſo given to the military.

July 13.

It is poſitively a fact, that the real partizans of the houſe of Orange, now in the unfortunate Dutch republic, are at leaſt ninety in every hundred of the people; but they are afraid of courſe to diſcover their ſentiments, or indeed to ſuffer the ſlighteſt hint of thoſe ſentiments to eſcape them. None but the mere rabble of the Dutchmen, without principle and without property, are the advocates for the French; and they are in the French pay for the purpoſe of diffuſing French doctrines, and keeping the reſpectable order of Dutchmen in ſubmiſſion and terror.

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GUILDHALL, LONDON.

Monday, July 4.

GOLDSMID *againſt* DICKENSON.

This was an action brought by Mr. Goldſmid againſt the defendant, for damages, for having ſaid of the plaintiff, at the ſtock exchange, that he promiſed to be anſwerable for the expence of printing, &c. the forged L'Eclair, which falſely announced a Convention between the Emperor and the French Republic in February laſt (the circumſtances of which are now full before the public,) whereby the plaintiff ſaid he was injured in fame and reputation, &c. That it was done maliciouſly, &c. to effect his ruin, &c. To plaintiff's damage £. 20000.

The defendant pleaded two pleas; firſt, That he was not guilty, as ſtated in the plaintiff's declaration, &c. ſecondly, That he was juſtified in what he ſaid, he having been told ſo by others, &c. To this there was a replication, that the defendant was juſtified in what he ſaid, &c.

On the part of the plaintiff, Mr. Erſkine exerted his talents with his uſual zeal and eloquence, and called his evidence, who proved that the ſubſtance of what was complained of was uttered by the defendant.

On behalf of the defendant, Mr. Serjeant Adair made a very able ſpeech, and called ſome witneſſes, but they did not come up in their evidence to the caſe he opened for his client.

Mr. Erſkine made a very animated reply on behalf of the plaintiff.

Lord Kenyon ſummed up the caſe, and made many obſervations on the whole of the caſe; after which the Jury retired, and having remained out of court about 40 minutes returned with a verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages 1500l.

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VULGAR PREJUDICE.

A few weeks ſince, a lady in Dublin, who laboured under an acute and obſtinate fever, was attended by an eminent phyſician, who found it neceſſary to exert his utmoſt ſkill, and preſcribe the moſt powerful medicines, but without any apparent effect—and with ſome aſtoniſhment ſaw his patient exhauſted almoſt to death, in deſpite of all his ſkill; at length ſome ſlight ſymptoms of a criſis appearing he ordered ſome draughts to aid exhauſted nature, and calling in the evening to know how they had operated, was informed his patient was dead!

On entering the chamber, he ſaw ſeveral women occupied in waſhing the body, and preparing it for the liſt of the obſequies; and accidently caſting his eyes toward the window, obſerved in the caſement of one of the ſhutters not only the bottles he had ordered that day in the ſtate they came from the apothecary's, untouched, but all the medicine he had preſcribed for a fortnight before!

On interrogating the nurſe-tender, the anſwer was, "that ſhe thought it a ſin to teize the poor lady with ſuch nauſeous traſh, or to be making a pottekerry's ſhop of her belly."

On a cloſer inſpection of the body, the vital warmth did not ſeem quite extinct; a very faint pulſe almoſt imperceptibly throbbed at her temples and wriſts, and the application of a mirror before her mouth and noſtrils, evidently ſhowed that reſpiration was not gone. The body was inſtantly put into a warm bed, and by the application of proper cordials, reſtored to life in leſs than three hours, and to perfect health in leſs than a month, to the inexpreſſible joy of the lady's family and friends; but the poor lady had the mortification to find herſelf deprived of a moſt beautiful and luxuriant head of hair, which the witches of death had ſhorn off, in their hurry to fit her for the coffin.

NEW-YORK, September 14.

The brig Mary, capt. Ware, which arrived yeſterday afternoon, left Bourdeaux the 18th July.—By a gentleman who came paſſenger, we do not learn that any occurrence had taken place later than we have already accounts of.

We are promiſed ſome papers, from which if they ſhould be found to contain any thing new, we ſhall give extracts to morrow.

Died, in this city on Friday evening laſt, about 10 o'clock, after an illneſs of 13 days, Mr. JOSEPH SADLER, a native of Great Horſely, near Colcheſter, Eſſex, England; of a reſpectable family there, and much eſteemed and regretted here by his friends and acquaintance.

——At Philadelphia on the 12th inſt. Mr. WILLIAM FAIRLEY, after a ſhort illneſs, of the houſe of Robins and Fairley, merchants of this city.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST

PHILADELPHIA, September 15.

ARRIVED.

		Days
Schooner Williams,	Hugene,	Virginia 5
Patſy,	Hugene,	do. 4
Sally,	Baum,	North-Carolina 4
Sea-flower,	Williams,	do. 4
Betſey,	Aſhby,	do. 4
Sloop Sally,	Potter,	Richmond 5

Brig Sutanna, Parrock returned.

CLEARED.

Ship Lovina,	Brown,	Cork
Brig Lark,	Odlen,	St. Thomas
Schooner Chriſſey,	Brown,	Edenton
Sloop Jane,	Jackſon,	New-York

Arrived at the Fort.

Ship Richmond,	——,	Martinique
Schooner Lovely Laſs,	Gribbing,	Weſt-Indies
Good Intent,	Hathoway,	St. Bartholo mew's

And a ſloop, name unknown.

Ship Ariel, Terris, of Philadelphia, from Philadelphia to Surrinam, is taken and carried into Martinique, where ſhe lay when the Richmond ſailed. The Richmond and cargo were unconditionally liberated, without any reſtrictions.

BALTIMORE, September 13.

Extract from the Log Book of the ſhip Rebecca, arrived on Sunday laſt.

Left at Hull.

Adventure, Swain, of New York, about half loaded—and

A Kennebeck veſſel, unknown, juſt arrived, and would ſail for Boſton.

July 27, lat. 46, 42, long. 22, 51, ſpoke ſhip Induſtry, Fletcher, laſt from Norfolk, bound to Havre-de-Graee, out 28 days, all well.

Sept. 1, long, 65, lat. 36, 15, ſpoke a ſhip from Boſton, bound to St. Bartholemews, it blowing hard, could learn neither veſſel's or captain's name.

Sept. 2, lat. 36, 35, long. 69, 34, ſpoke ſhip John, capt. Jackſon, of and from Philadelphia, bound to Hamburgh, out 7 days, all well.

Extract of a letter from the log-book of the ſnow Eliza, arrived on Sunday laſt.

July 92, lat. 47, long. 15, ſpoke ſhip Venus, Sprigg, from Wiſcaſſet, bound to Liverpool, out 24 days, all well.

Auguſt 16, lat. 43, 5, long. 45, ſpoke ſhip Juno, capt. Taggett, from New-York, bound to Amſterdam, out 15 days.

Auguſt 25, lat. 36, 44, long. 62, ſpoke an Engliſh ſhip from Barbadoes to Liverpool, out 24 days.

Sept. 3, lat. 36, 45 long. 69, ſpoke ſhip Becky, Capt. Cunnyngham, of and from Baltimore to Cork, out 3 days, all well.

NEW YORK, September 13

ARRIVED,

		days
Ship Hope,	Angelico,	Madeira —
Brig Trio,	Jacobs,	Jamaica 25
Chatham,	Greenfield,	St. Ann's 18
Raven,	——,	Trinidad 25
Eliza,	Dunham,	Savannah 8
Friends,	Johnſon,	Honduras Bay 30
Calliope,	Leonard,	Curracoa 23
Schr. Eagle,	Borden,	Montego-Bay 32
Sophia,	Stapelden,	Charleſton 12
Hope,	Horace,	St. Bartholemews 19
Robinſon Cruſoe,	Church,	Jamaica 35
Sloop Commerce,	Leer,	Martinique 20

Sailed in company with the ſhip Henrietta, capt. Williams bound to Falmouth, and parted with her ſafe through the gulph ſtream.

September 14.

ARRIVED.

Brig Mary,	Ware,	Bourdeaux
Nymph,	Miller,	Senegal
Sloop Hannah,	Wright,	Savannah
Schooner Harriot,	Broud,	Port au-Prince.

CLEARED.

Brig Minerva,	Wheeden,	Weſt-Indies
Schooner Two Friends,	Brooks,	Martinique

Capt. Miller, arrived yeſterday from Senegal in 47 days.

Spoke Sept. 7, the brig Jamaica Packet, John Jay, maſter, from Jamaica bound to Liverpool, one of the Jamaica fleet, parted in a gale of wind, lat. 35 46, long. 65.

Sept. 12, about 20 leagues ſouth of Sandy-hook ſpoke a ſloop from New York bound to the Weſt-Indies, could not learn the veſſel or maſter's name.

Capt. Clarke, in the brig Somerſet, of New-York, ſailed in company with capt. Miller from Senegal.

Capt. Smith, in the ſchooner Caroline, of Boſton ſailed from Senegal for Hamburgh, 4 days before capt. M.

The brig Jenny, of New-York, capt. Daubigne, and ſchooner Rambler, capt. Prebble, of Boſton, expected to ſail ſoon, from Senegal, for their reſpective ports.

The ſchr. Felicity, capt. Cozine, arrived at Senegal, from New-York, a few days befor capt. M. ſailed.

STOCKS.

Six per Cent.	17/7
Three per Cent.	10/7
4½ per Cent. none for ſale.	14/ laſt price
5½ per Cent.	16.6
Deferred Six per Cent.	13/6 to 7
BANK United States,	20 pr. cent.
—— Pennſylvania,	27
—— North America,	46
Inſurance Comp. North-America,	40 per cent. adv.
—— Pennſylvania,	5 per cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days, per £.100 ſterl. par.	
—— at 60 days, par to	162 1-2
—— at 90 days,	161 à 162 1-2
Amſterdam, 60 days, per guilder,	42
—— 90 days,	40

Waſhington Lottery.

The 20th and 21ſt Days Drawing is arrived at the Office No. 234, Market-ſtreet.

Sept. 15.

INFORMATION

IS given daily of the drawing of the WASHINGTON LOTTERY, at the Office

No. 147 *Cheſnut ſtreet*,

between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets. Alſo, where Tickets may yet be had. Sept. 15. t:f

☞ The 20th and 21ſt Days drawing is arrived

Juſt Landed,

96 Bags of Prime Coffee,

Entitled to drawback,

For Sale at 127, South Second-ſtreet.

Sept. 15. *d3

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

SOME villainous perſon or perſons having, in the night of the 7th inſt. broken and much injured the Marble Steps at Mr. PIERCE BUTLER's door in High-ſtreet, No. 315, the above ſum of 100 dollars will be paid immediately to any one who will diſcover the perpetrator or perpetrators, ſo that he or they may be apprehended.

Apply to PIERCE BUTLER,
Or SAM. MAGAW.

Sept. 15. *tf&m3

Roſs and Simſon

Have for Sale,

A few caſks Bees-Wax,

Of an excellent quality,

And a parcel of Lampblack.

Sept. 14. d

A Manufactory FOR SALE.

A Valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, ſituate in a convenient part of the city; the works almoſt new, on an entirely original conſtruction, and built of the beſt materials, and may be ſet to work immediately. Perſons who wiſh to purchaſe, are requeſted to apply at No 273, South Second Street.

September 13. t t f tf

Mordecai Lewis

HAS FOR SALE,

NANKEENS, long and ſhort.
China, well aſſorted.
Quickſilver.
Diapers
Baftas.
Coſſas.
Bandano Handkerchiefs.
Roll Brimſtone.

Sept. 6. tt&frm

For ſale by the ſubſcribers,

IN PENN-STREET,

136 quarter Cheſts freſh Hyſon Tea;
100 ditto do. freſh Souchong Tea;
300 Boxes China, containing ſmall tea ſetts of 42 pieces;
400 pieces Bandanoes.

Willings & Francis.

January 30 tt&f

TO BE SOLD,

That Neat and Convenient HOUSE,

WHEREIN the ſubſcriber now lives. There are four rooms on a floor: the houſe is two ſtories high with a good garret above: under the whole is an excellent cellar, with a dry well, in which is a convenient framed chamber for preſerving meat, butter, &c. in warm weather. Attached to the houſe is a Stable for three horſes, hay-loft, granary, and carriage-houſe, a wood-yard paved with ſtone, and a garden with ſoil of a fine quality. An indiſputable title will be made to the purchaſer. For farther particulars apply to the ſubſcriber in Princeton, or, in her abſence to Thomas D. Johnſon, Eſq. or the rev. Samuel S. Smith.

ANN WITHERSPOON.

Princeton, Aug 24. 2awtO

Plans of the city of Philadelphia,

Including the NORTHERN LIBERTIES and diſtrict of SOUTHWARK,

Publiſhed, and ſold by

BENJAMIN DAVIES,

No. 68, High ſtreet,

(Price one dollar.)

THIS plan is 26 inches ſquare, and has been engraved by one of the firſt artiſts in the city, from a late and accurate ſurvey. Purchaſers are entitled to a pamphlet with each plan, giving "ſome account of the city, its population, trade, government, &c.

July 19 tuf&ftf

A Handſome, well-broke

SADDLE HORSE,

For Sale, enquire at the Coneſtogo Stable's, the owner having no uſe for him.

Aug. 22 m&f2w

THE PUBLIC

IS hereby cautioned not to truſt any perſon or perſons on my account, under any pretext whatever, as I ſhall not pay ſuch debts as may have been, or hereafter may be contracted without my knowledge.

THOMAS HOGGARD.

Sept. 13. tt&f

For Sale,

A LARGE ELEGANT AND WELL FINISHED

Three-ſtory Brick Houſe,

(The late reſidence of General Walter Stewart)

WITH a LOT of GROUND thereunto belonging, the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, near Union-ſtreet containing in front 32 feet, and in depth 100 feet, to an alley leading into Union-ſtreet. The houſe is 32 feet front and 50 feet deep; the ſeveral rooms contained in it are large, commodious, and completely finiſhed; the two firſt ſtories are each 13 feet high; there are 20 mahogany doors in the houſe; a geometrical ſtaircaſe, with mahogany rails and a good ſky-light. The kitchen is in the cellar, which is ſpacious and convenient, and finiſhed with an oven, ſtew-holes and pantries, a ſervants' hall and large wine-cellar adjoining the kitchen, in front of which is an area in which there is a pump. The yard is vaulted. Communicating with the ſaid building is a neat three-ſtory brick houſe, on the north ſide of Union-ſtreet, containing 30 feet front by 20 feet deep; the lower part of which is at preſent occupied as a compting-houſe, and the upper part divided into well-finiſhed large chambers. This houſe may at a ſmall expenſe be converted into a convenient dwelling: The ſtreet door is very handſome, and the front and back have Venetian window-ſhutters. Adjoining the laſt houſe, upon the lot belonging to the firſt, are erected bathing-rooms, &c. There are likewiſe very good coach-houſe and ſtables finiſhed equal (or nearly ſo) with any in the city, on a lot containing on Union ſtreet 30 feet, and in depth on the weſt ſide of ſaid alley 52 feet. There are good cellars under the whole of the buildings, and a wine room over part of the ſtable, with a hay-loft over the remainder. For further particulars enquire of

EDWARD BONSALL & Co.

At their Office No. 64 Dock-ſtreet, between Walnut & Pear ſtreets.

t&f

6th month 24th, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Eſtate,

CALLED *TWITTENHAM*, ſituate in the townſhip of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1-2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Weſtern road: containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the reſt arable of the firſt quality. There are on the premiſes a good two ſtory brick houſe, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, ſtables, and other convenient buildings; a ſmoke-houſe and ſtone, ſpring-houſe; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except thoſe immediately under tillage, and are ſo laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very ſuitable for a gentleman's country ſeat.

The foregoing is part of the eſtate of Jacob Harmar, deceaſed, and offered for ſale by

Mordecai Lewis,

Oct. 9. tt&f Surviving Executor.

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for ſale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and regiſtering, for the City of Waſhington, No. 2, and Patteſon Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete liſt of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The ſubſcriber ſolicits the application of the public and his friends, who wiſh to purchaſe or ſell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houſes, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on depoſit of property.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, *Auguſt* 18, 1796. mth

FOR SALE.

A PLANTATION,

ABOUT 12 miles from this City, ſituate in Abington Townſhip, Montgomery-County; containing 70 acres, a new ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, 2 rooms on a floor, fire places in each, a ſtone kitchen and ſtone ſpring houſe, over an excellent ſpring of water, a barn, ſtables, ſheds, barracks, &c. A large apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit, about 12 acres of good meadow well watered, and wood ſufficient for fire, and fencing the place. Poſſeſſion may be had the 1ſt of April next. Property in this city will be taken in exchange, or MORRIS and NICHOLSONS Notes in payment. Enquire at No. 37, Arch-Street.

Philadelphia, September 13, 1796. ttſtf

LANDS of the UNITED STATES

Treaſury Department, Auguſt 3, 1796.

Public Notice is hereby Given,

IN purſuance of an act of Congreſs, paſſed on the 18th day of May, 1796, entitled "An act providing" for the ſale of the lands of the United States, in the Territory north weſt of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river," that the ſections or lots of land deſcribed in the annexed ſchedule, lying in the ſeven ranges of townſhips, which were ſurveyed in purſuance of an ordinance of Congreſs, paſſed on the twentieth day of May, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, will be expoſed for ſale at Public vendue, in the town of Pittſburgh in Pennſylvania, on the twenty-fourth day of October next, and thenceforward, from day to day until the firſt day of December enſuing, unleſs the ſaid lots ſhall be ſooner ſold, in the manner, and on the terms and conditions herein after mentioned, to wit:

1ſt. The ſaid ſections or lots ſhall be ſold under the direction of the Governor or Secretary of the Weſtern Territory, and ſuch perſon as the Preſident of the United States may ſpecially appoint for that purpoſe.

2d. The ſaid ſections or lots ſhall be ſold to the higheſt bidder, but no ſale can be made for leſs than two dollars per acre of the quantity of land contained in ſuch lot or ſection.

3. The higheſt bidder as before mentioned, muſt depoſit at the time of ſale, one twentieth part of the purchaſe money, in the hands of ſuch perſon as the Preſident of the United States ſhall appoint to attend the ſales for that purpoſe, which will be forfeited, if a moiety of the ſum bid, including the ſaid twentieth part, ſhall not be paid within thirty days from the time of ſale.

4th. Upon payment of a moiety of the purchaſe money in the manner before mentioned, the purchaſer will be entitled to one year's credit for the remaining moiety; and ſhall receive from the Governor or Secretary of the Weſtern Territory, and the perſon who ſhall be appointed by the Preſident of the United States, to direct the ſales, a certificate deſcribing the lot or ſection purchaſed, and declaring the ſum paid on account, the balance remaining due, the time when ſuch balance becomes payable, and that the whole land therein mentioned, will be forfeited, if the ſaid balance is not then paid; but if the ſaid balance ſhall be duly diſcharged, by paying the ſame to the Treaſurer of the United States, the purchaſer or his aſſignee or other legal repreſentative, ſhall be entitled to a patent for the ſaid lands, on his producing to the Secretary of State a receipt for ſuch balance endorſed upon the certificate. But if any purchaſer ſhall make payment of the whole of the purchaſe money, at the time when the payment of the firſt moiety is directed to be made, he will be entitled to a deduction of ten per centum on the part for which a credit is authorized to be given; and his patent ſhall be immediately iſſued.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury

Schedule of ſections of townſhips, or fractional parts of townſhips, to be ſold at Pittſburgh, in purſuance of the 6th ſection of an act of Congreſs, paſſed on the 18th day of May, 1796.

No. of Lot.	Acres.	100ths.	No. of Lot.	Acres.	100ths.	No. of Lot.	Acres.	100ths.
1ſt RANGE.			6th Townſhip.			**6th RANGE.**		
1ſt Townſhip.			8 a 12	640	each	1ſt Townſhip.		
28	5	65	14	640		17	3	20
29	256	95	17 a 20	640	each	18	270	
30	250	75	25 a 36	640	each	21	8	50
34	240	90	8th Townſhip.			22	166	40
35 a 36	640	each	3 a 14	640	each	23	427	
2d Townſhip			17 a 20	640	each	24	640	
19	1	40	23	640		27	151	80
20	170	70	25 a 30	640	each	28 a 30	640	each
21	185		33 a 36	640	each	33	58	
22	2	30	10th Townſhip.			34 a 36	640	each
25	488	80	1 a 2	640	each	2d Townſhip.		
26 a 27	640	each	5 a 14	640	each	1	126	
28	560		17 a 20	640	each	2	440	
29	551	60	23 a 36	640	each	3	448	
30	564		12th Townſhip.			4	456	
31 a 36	640	each	1 a 14	640	each	5	464	
4th Townſhip.			17 a 20	640	each	6	472	
19	64		23 a 36	640	each	7	340	
25	640					8 a 14	640	each
26	387	60	**4th RANGE.**			17 a 20	640	each
27	36		1ſt Townſhip.			23 a 36	640	each
31 a 32	640	each	24	536	50	3d Townſhip.		
33	616		29	636	50	1	470	
34	445	20	30	640		2	478	
35	222	50	34	615		3	486	
36	16	20	35 a 36	640	each	4	494	
5th Townſhip.			2d Townſhip.			5	502	
6	139	20	2	265	60	6	510	
12	479	30	3 a 6	640	each	7 a 14	640	each
17	304	15	7	265	20	17 a 20	640	each
18	638	50	8	638		23 a 36	640	each
23	450	75	9 a 12	640	each	5th Townſhip.		
24	640		13	635		1	518	
29	184		14	640		2	526	
30	640		17 a 20	640	each	3	534	
35	312	80	23 a 36	640	each	4	540	
36	640		3d Townſhip.			5	548	
2d RANGE.			1 a 14	640	each	6	556	
1ſt Townſhip.			17 a 20	640	each	7 a 14	640	each
28	7	20	23 a 36	640	each	17 a 20	640	each
34	6	50	5th Townſhip.			23 a 36	640	each
3d Townſhip.			1 a 14	640	each	7th Townſhip.		
24 a 26	640	each	17 a 20	640	each	1	566	
28	499	16	23 a 36	640	each	2	571	40
29	640		7th Townſhip.			3	576	
31 a 33	640	each	1 a 2	640	each	4	585	60
4th Townſhip.			5 a 7	640	each	5	593	
11	26	40	12 a 13	640	each	6	601	
12	397	50	18 a 19	640	each	7 a 14	640	each
13	51	50	25	640		17 a 20	640	each
15	27	50	30 a 36	640	each	23 a 36	640	each
16	259	20	9th Townſhip.			9th Townſhip.		
17	524		1 a 14	640	each	1 a 14	640	each
18	640		17 a 20	640	each	17 a 20	640	each
19	635		23 a 36	640	each	23 a 36	640	each
20	584	80	11th Townſhip.			11th Townſhip.		
21	636	21	1 a 14	640	each	1 a 14	640	each
22 a 36	640	each	17 a 20	640	each	17 a 20	640	each
5th Townſhip.			23 a 36	640	each	23 a 36	640	each
5	636		13th Townſhip.			13th Townſhip.		
6 a 7	640	each	1 a 14	640	each	1 a 14	640	each
23 a 25	640	each	17 a 20	640	each	17 a 20	640	each
27 a 28	640	each	23 a 36	640	each	23 a 36	640	each
32 a 36	640	each	**5th RANGE.**			15th Townſhip.		
7th Townſhip.			1ſt Townſhip.			1 a 14	640	each
3	640		18	274	40	17 a 20	640	each
8th Townſhip			22	87	50	23 a 36	640	each
1 a 5	640	each	23	427	50	14th Townſhip.		
6	440		24	640		1 a 14	640	each
7 a 14	640	each	26	70		17 a 20	640	each
17 a 20	640	each	27	394	20	23 a 36	640	each
23 a 36	640	each	28	634		16th Townſhip.		
9th Townſhip.			29 a 30	640	each	1 a 14	640	each
6	640		31	18		17 a 20	640	each
8	312	30	32	584	86	23 a 36	640	each
11	640		33 a 36	640	each			
13 a 14	640	each	2d Townſhip.					
19 a 20	640	each	2	180	20			
23 a 36	640	each	3	430				
3d RANGE.			4	448				
2d Townſhip.			5	456				
15	640		6	464	80			
16	600		7	250				
20	557	50	8	618				
21 a 22	640	each	9 a 14	640	each			
23	609		17 a 20	640	each			
25 a 36	640	each	23 a 36	640	each			
3d Townſhip.			4th Townſhip.					
9	188	60	1 a 14	640	each			
10	344		17 a 20	640	each			
11	267		23 a 36	640	each			
12	152		6th Townſhip.					
14	202	50	1 a 14	640	each			
15	630		17 a 20	640	each			
16 a 18	640	each	23 a 36	640	each			
19	217	50	8th Townſhip.					
20	616	75	1 a 14	640	each			
21 a 36	640	each	17 a 20	640	each			
4th Townſhip.			23 a 36	640	each			
1	176		10th Townſhip.					
2	544		1 a 14	640	each			
3	320		17 a 20	640	each			
4	4	50	23 a 36	640	each			
5	120		12th Townſhip.					
6	640		1 a 14	640	each			
7	563		17 a 20	640	each			
8 a 9	640	each	23 a 36	640	each			
10	540	80	14th Townſhip.					
11	529	70	1 a 14	640	each			
12 a 14	640	each	17 a 20	640	each			
17 a 20	640	each	23 a 36	640	each			
23 a 36	640	each						

NOTE.

THE quantities of Lands in the ſeveral townſhips before mentioned, are excluſive of the Lots reſerved by the United States and alſo of thoſe formerly ſold—The aggregate quantities in the ſeveral townſhips or fractional parts of townſhips, have been aſcertained by actual ſurvey; the quantities in particular lots or ſections, have been no otherwiſe aſcertained than by calculation.

LANDS of the United States.

Treaſury Department,

Auguſt 8, 1796.

Public Notice is hereby given,

IN purſuance of an act of Congreſs paſſed on the 18th day of May, 1796, entitled "an act providing" for the ſale of the Lands of the United States, in the territory north-weſt of the river Ohio, and above "the mouth of Kentucky river," that the Quarter Townſhips of land deſcribed in the annexed ſchedule, lying in the ſeven ranges of townſhips which were ſurveyed in purſuance of an ordinance of Congreſs, paſſed on the twentieth day of May, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, will be expoſed for ſale at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Merchants' Coffee-Houſe in Philadelphia, on the 4th day of January next, and thenceforward from day to day, until the tenth day of February enſuing, unleſs the ſaid quarter townſhips ſhall be ſooner ſold, in the manner and on the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned: viz

1ſt. The ſaid quarter townſhips ſhall be ſold to the higheſt bidder, but no ſale can be made for leſs than two dollars per acre of the quantity of land contained in ſuch quarter townſhip.

2d. The higheſt bidder as before mentioned, muſt depoſit at the time of ſale, one twentieth part of the purchaſe money, in the hands of the Treaſurer of the United States, which will be forfeited if a moiety of the ſum bid, including the ſaid twentieth part, ſhall not be paid within thirty days from the time of ſale.

3d. Upon payment of a moiety of the purchaſe-money in the manner beforementioned, the purchaſer will be entitled to one year's credit for the remaining moiety; and ſhall receive a certificate deſcribing the quarter townſhip purchaſed, and declaring the ſum paid on account, the balance remaining due, the time when ſuch balance becomes payable, and that the whole Land therein mentioned will be forfeited, if the ſaid balance ſhall be not then paid; but if the ſaid balance ſhall be duly diſcharged, by paying the ſame to the Treaſurer of the United States, the purchaſer or his aſſignee or other legal repreſentative, ſhall be entitled to a patent for the ſaid land, on his producing to the Secretary of State a receipt for ſuch balance, endorſed upon the certificate. But if any purchaſer ſhall make payment of the whole of the purchaſe-money at the time when the payment of the firſt moiety is directed to be made, he will be entitled to a deduction of ten per centum on the part for which a credit is authorized to be given; and his patent ſhall be immediately iſſued.

GIVEN under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

SCHEDULE

Of Quarter-Townſhips to be ſold at Philadelphia, in purſuance of the 6th ſection of an act of Congreſs paſſed on the 18th day of May, 1796.

No. of Range.	No. of Townſhip.	Quarter Townſhips.	Acres.	Total number of acres for ſale in each Townſhip.
2	3	South Eaſt	5120	
		North Eaſt	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
	5	South Eaſt	5120	
		North Eaſt	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
	7	South Eaſt	5120	
		North Eaſt	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
	9	South Eaſt	5120	
		North Eaſt	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
	11	South Eaſt	5120	
		North Eaſt	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
3	5	South Eaſt	5120	
		North Eaſt	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
	7	South Eaſt	5120	
		North Eaſt	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
	9	South Eaſt	5120	
		North Eaſt	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
	11	South Eaſt	5120	
		North Eaſt	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
4	4	South Eaſt	5120	
		North Eaſt	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
	6	South Eaſt	5120	
		North Eaſt	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
	8	South Eaſt	5120	
		North Eaſt	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
	10	South Eaſt	5120	
		North Eaſt	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
	12	South Eaſt	5120	
		North Eaſt	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
5	3	South Eaſt	4602	
		North Eaſt	4654	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	19,496
	5	South Eaſt	5120	
		North Eaſt	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
	7	South Eaſt	5120	
		North Eaſt	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
6	9	South Eaſt	5120	
		North Eaſt	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
	11	South Eaſt	5120	
		North Eaſt	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
	13	South Eaſt	5120	
		North Eaſt	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
	15	South Eaſt	5120	
		North Eaſt	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
7	3	South Eaſt	5120	
		North Eaſt	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
	5	South Eaſt	5120	
		North Eaſt	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
	7	South Eaſt	5120	
		North Eaſt	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480

NOTE.

THE quantities of Lands in the ſeveral townſhips before mentioned, are excluſive of the Sections reſerved by the United States. The aggregate quantities in the ſeveral townſhips, have been aſcertained by actual ſurvey; but the quantities in the quarter townſhips, have been no otherwiſe aſcertained than by calculation.

Waſhington Canal Lottery,

No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authoriſed the underwritten, to raiſe twenty-ſix thouſand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpoſe of cutting a Canal through the City of Waſhington, from the Potomac to the Eaſtern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz. 1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,	20,000
1 ditto	10,000	10,000
7 laſt drawn Tickets, each	5,000	35,000
6 ditto	1,000	6,000
10 ditto	400	4,000
20 ditto	100	2,000
55 ditto	50	2,750
5750 ditto	12	69,000
To be raiſed for the Canal,		26,250
5850 Prizes,		175,000
11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.		
17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -		175,000

☞ The Commiſſioners have taken the Securities required by the aforeſaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(*Signed*) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of* D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Waſhington, Feb. 11.

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CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]